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FOREIGN CROPS AND MARKETS.

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CROP PROSPECTS.

All European crop conditions are generally favorable according to a radiogram received May 29 by the U. S. Department of Agriculture from the International Institute of Agriculture at Rome.

In Bulgaria spring sowings are completed; all crops are excellent.

Wheat and rye in Hungary are above average. Oats are well germinated. Corn planting is almost completed.

The areas of sugar beets and potatoes in France and Czechoslovakia are larger than in 1922.

Austrian winter wheat is backward, the area of winter cereals is less than average, the condition of barley is satisfactory.

Number of livestock in France at the beginning of the year 1923 is greater than at the beginning of last year. The percentage of horses in December 1922 compared with 1921 is 103, cattle and sheep are 102. An increase in number of pigs is also reported.

The sugar beet acreage of Germany is 5.5 per cent less than that of last year, according to a radiogram from the United States Agricultural Representative in Berlin, May 28. The acreage last year was estimated to be 901,208 acres. The acreage for the 1923-24 crop on the basis of the percentage decrease would be approximately 851,642 acres.

Area of winter crops abandoned in Germany this season amounts to .8 per cent of the total acreage as compared with .9 per cent last year, according to Broomhall, May 17, page 455.

Spring seedings in Hungary and Yugoslavia are rather thin and spotted because of the inadequate supply of moisture, reports Broomhall, May 12 and 17.

AGRICULTURE IN CHINA.

China is the world's largest producer of rice, tea, silk, soy beans, and grain sorghums. China also ranks high in the production of wheat, possibly next to the United States. China also probably ranks second only to the United States in tobacco production.

The commercial production of cotton in China is greater than the average production of Egypt. Including the large production for local use the Chinese cotton crop must be nearly as great as that of British India.

Rice is the staple food crop south of the Yangtze River and dry rice is being produced to an increasing extent in Manchuria. In North China, however, the chief food crops are the grain sorghums, millet and wheat.

AGRICULTURE IN CHINA,--CONT'D.

Chinese crop yields per acre probably average higher than those in the United States, and in addition the multiple crop system is followed over the greater part of the country, making the land produce from two to four crops a year under highly intensive cultivation.

China does not take high rank as a pastoral country. Swine are found to some extent in all parts of China but are most numerous in the Yangtze Valley. Sheep are largely confined to the more arid, mountainous, and sparsely settled areas to the west and north.

The principal agricultural exports of the United States to China are in order of value in 1921, cotton, tobacco, and wheat flour. Our chief agricultural imports from China were silk, eggs, and Chinese nut oil.

The agricultural exports of China, measured by value in 1921, are in relative importance; first silk, amounting to \$81,000,000; second, soy beans and their products, oil and oil cake, amounting to more than \$60,000,000; third wheat and flour, \$17,000,000, and fourth, eggs, \$16,000,000.

The agricultural imports of China measured by value in 1921 are: first, sugar, \$48,000,000; second, rice, \$42,000,000; third, cotton, \$24,000,000; and fourth, tobacco, \$10,000,000. China also imported cotton goods and thread, amounting in 1921 to \$147,000,000, and cigarettes and cigars amounting to \$17,000,000.

The Chinese tea trade was nearly ruined by the war and the Russian revolution. The exports in 1921 were 57,000,000 pounds, as compared with a pre-war average of about 200,000,000 pounds.

Prices of soy beans in Dairen, Manchuria and quotations, c.i.f. United States ports are practically the same as last year. Due to the fact that such a large proportion of the soy beans grown in the United States are now sold for seed purposes, market prices in China and United States are not closely comparable.

TRADE AND PRICE NOTES.

Prices of wool in London on May 28, 1923, according to a cable from E. A. Foley, Agricultural Commissioner in London were as follows: 64's to 70's, 63 pence (\$1.21 at prevailing exchange); 60's, 56 pence (\$1.08) to 57 pence (\$1.10); 56's, 40 pence (\$.77); 50's, 31 pence (\$.60); 46's, 19 1/2 pence (\$.38). These quotations are reported as nominal standing practically as established in the last auction. Requests in the last ten days to resell purchases made in previous auctions indicate probable smaller demand from United States in coming auctions. Corresponding quotations in Boston, according to the representative of the B. of A. E. in that market were as follows:

Fine strictly combing, \$1.45; Half-blood strictly combing, \$1.40; Three-eighths blood strictly combing, \$1.15 to \$1.20; One-fourth blood strictly combing \$.90 to \$.95.

TRADE AND PRICE NOTES (Cont'd.)

Russia has exported grain and oil-cake to Germany, reports the United States Agricultural Representative in Berlin in a radiogram May 28. The total exports of rye amount to 11,102,000 bushels, barley 1,745,000 bushels, and oats 689,000 bushels. In addition to these, 71,000 short tons of oil-cake were exported. Russia will have a considerable exportable surplus of grain next autumn if conditions at harvest are normal, according to a statement published by Broomhall, May 15, and credited to Mr. L. Krassin.

AGRICULTURAL NOTES FROM GERMANY.

Corn and Other Feeds

A short time ago corn was cheap in Hamburg and purchases were large but recently feeders are turning from corn to barley because barley is cheaper, reports E. C. Squire, U. S. Agricultural Commissioner in Berlin. Barley prices in Hamburg before the war always ranged from 6 to 8 per cent higher than corn but in spite of this the German farmers used more of barley than of corn for pig feeding because it made a superior type of pork.

It is the belief of at least some of the best informed grain people in Hamburg that the present adverse price difference between barley and corn cannot continue long. It is their belief that the low price of barley is due more to the fact that the farmers in Germany had more barley on hand than was at first anticipated. There are considerable offerings of Rumanian barley, but there is so much admixture in this grain that the Germans do not like it. Bulgaria is also offering barley and some shipments have been made from the Volga District of Russia.

Oil cake is another product imported for feed in competition with corn. Oil mills in Germany supply some oil cake. A considerable quantity of sunflower cake has been received from Russia. On May 3, prices of feed were quoted as follows: (Exchange \$.0026, May 3)

	<u>Dollars per 100 lbs.</u>		<u>Dollars per 100 lbs.</u>
Peanut cake	2.00	Barley	1.37
Rape cake	1.42	Oats	1.42
Cocoa cake	1.65	Wheat	1.77
Bran	.90	Rye	1.65
Maize	1.77		

Bread Grain Policy

On May 3, the Food Minister made an announcement in regard to the future food and grain policy in Germany. The activities of the Grain Office are to be continued until at least the 1st of October, and if conditions are unsatisfactory at that time they will continue to handle the bread supply until April next year. The Government is discontinuing for the present the requisitioning of grain from farmers.

The Grain Office is now using every month 350,000 tons of grain. It is expected that it will be necessary to import about 2,000,000 tons of foreign grain during the season of 1923-24. The remainder of the requirements of the Grain Office for distribution will be made up from purchases of German grain.

AGRICULTURAL NOTES FROM GERMANY, (Cont'd.)

American Pork In Germany.

Distance makes a difference in the condition in which pork products arrive on the German markets from different countries. A German trader was found selling Danish pork livers for 4,000 marks per pound and American livers packed in tierces for 2,000 marks per pound. The American pork livers were very white and stale looking, while the Danish livers are put on the market there absolutely fresh. The Danish livers are shipped through from Denmark there by direct train, the train leaving Denmark for Warnemunde. This train is transferred from the ferryboat there, and comes directly through to Berlin. Only the ice is changed on this product at Warnemunde. The German trader stated that he is only able to sell the American livers to the cheap liver sausage manufacturers because there is a great loss in protein.

Naturally, American livers cannot compete on an equal basis with such service; nevertheless, higher prices can be obtained for goods brought through in the best possible condition.

In Hamburg inspectors object to the way many American houses pack their frozen pork livers. They have asked that pork livers be packed in boxes of two rows with the glands out. They state that many of the American packers will not conform to this policy and pack them in a box in varieties of ways. Consequently, when there is a little rush this means a delay in clearing such packages.

Germany bought heavily of lard in February and March. The manager of a packing company at Hamburg states that he believes one of the causes of the large buying was the occupation of the Ruhr. It was thought good to get in supplies while it was still possible to do so. An American packer's agent states that lard and fat back business in the Ruhr is going on about as usual. Lard, fat backs, etc., continue to be sold in good quantities in Austria and in Hungary.

A commission formed of interested parties - consumers, wholesalers, retail butchers and representatives of the livestock trade - has been formed in Germany to set maximum prices on livestock. The work of this commission was begun about April 16 but by May 8 had apparently fallen down entirely and proved such a failure that the consumers and wholesalers have withdrawn their cooperation.

The experiment was only tried out in Berlin, Hamburg, and Stuttgart and had the effect of driving the live animals, especially the better qualities, to other markets. Had Germany instituted a thoroughgoing system to control livestock prices and hold them below world market levels it would have had an important effect upon her whole livestock industry and on American markets for meat products. Prices of live animals are keeping up to world market levels more promptly than grain. Earlier in the year the reverse condition prevailed.

During three weeks in April, according to the Danish Weekly Official Statistics, the following live animals have been exported to Germany:

Week of April	7-13:	3663	head of pigs	and	5016	head of cattle
" "	"	14-20:	1787	" " "	5205	" " "
" "	"	21-27:	1180	" " "	3561	" " "

These shipments do not occur in any quantity except when the German livestock market is around the world market level.

ACREAGE OF ALL WHEAT 1921-22 AND 1922-23 ALL COUNTRIES REPORTING.

Estimates.	Acreage Sown.		Percentage.	
	1921-22.	1922-23.	Decrease.	Increase.
	Acres.	Acres.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.
Estimates previously published, 18 countries	a 128,333,000	a 128,905,000	----	.4
Estimates recently received .	None.	None.	None.	None.

a. Acreage harvested or to be harvested, United States, Canada and India.

Source: Official sources and International Institute of Agriculture Bulletins and cables.

Exports of Grains and Wheat Flour from the United States, Wheat and Wheat Flour from Canada, and shipments of Canadian Wheat and Wheat Flour through the United States in transit, July-April 1922 and 1923 and May 5 to May 26, 1923.

Commodity.	Unit	10 months, July-Apr.		1923		
		1921-1922.	1922-1923 Preliminary	Week ending May 12	Week ending May 19	Week ending May 26
		Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands
Exports:						
Barley.....	Bu.	20,233	17,466	468	10	283
Corn.....	"	153,825	87,082	1,769	924	602
Oats.....	"	6,574	17,965	410	189	20
Rye.....	"	19,468	42,923	876	633	1,203
Wheat.....	"	184,949	135,726	2,597	4,760	2,344
Wheat flour.....	Bbls.	13,776	13,093	269	182	1,906
In transit shipments from Canada:						
Wheat.....	Bu.	70,818	94,090	389	1,673	548
Wheat flour.....	Bbls.	1,940	2,490	---	16	5
Exports from Canada:						
Wheat.....	Bu.	119,130	192,511			
Wheat flour.....	Bbls.	6,337	9,165			

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce and Monthly Reports of the Trade of Canada.

REVISED ESTIMATES OF SUGAR PRODUCTION RECEIVED SINCE THE ISSUE OF MARCH 28, 1923.

Country.	Production 1921-22.	Production, 1922-23.	
		Estimate published March 28.	Latest Estimate.
	Short Tons.	Short Tons.	Short Tons.
Netherlands.....:	421,120	319,000	291,200
Bulgaria.....:	14,237	28,000	18,200
Dominican Republic.:	252,000	220,000	212,800
World total.....:a	20,268,011	a 20,537,064	20,492,264

a. Revised figures as published in the issue of Foreign Crops and Markets, May 23, 1923, page 361.

Source: Latest estimates by Willett and Gray published in the weekly Statistical Sugar Trade Journal May 24, 1923, page 272.

CUBAN SUGAR PRODUCTION.

According to the Weekly Statistical Sugar Trade Journal the total Cuban Sugar production up to May 19 is estimated to be 3,861,000 short tons as compared to 3,671,000 short tons to the same date last year. Sixteen factories have finished grinding during the week leaving nineteen factories still at work. The total output of the 16 factories which have finished grinding this week and one of the factories, reported as having finished last week but for which figures at that time were not available, amounts to 610,053 short tons as against 561,634 short tons for the same factories last year. This brings the actual production of the 163 factories which have stopped grinding, since the beginning of the crop year to 3,284,606 short tons as compared to 3,434,611 short tons during the 1921-22 season. Source: Weekly Statistical Sugar Trade Journal, May 24, 1923, page 267.

GERMAN SUGAR PRODUCTION FROM SEPTEMBER 1, 1922 TO MARCH 31, 1923 AND THE PRESENT MARKET SITUATION.

According to a statement by the German Statistical Office, the German sugar manufacturers used 10,331,004 short tons of sugar beets during the period September 1, 1922 to March 31, 1923 as against 8,296,621 short tons last year. The total sugar production of the same period amounts to 1,564,242 short tons of raw sugar as compared to 1,393,239 short tons the year before.

It is reported that the market is temporarily depressed owing to over-buying during the boom period of the last month, and it is possible to buy sugar in Hamburg at the present time for less than the New York offerings by about 20 cents per 100 pounds.

The Hamburg traders have made forward purchases of Czecho-Slovakian Sugar, which are now being tendered, and the dealers are willing to cut prices to unload their stocks. All this however will only be a temporary situation.

Source: Letter from E. C. Squire, Specialist in Foreign Marketing of American Agricultural Products, Berlin, Germany, May 8, 1923.

AGRICULTURE IN CHINA.

(Sources of Information.)

The reports of the Ministry of Agriculture and Commerce of the Republic of China, published in Chinese only, give some estimates of crop production and other statistics of Chinese agriculture. Some of these figures have been used in the Yearbook of the International Institute of Agriculture, and others are made available to English readers by the Republic of China Government Bureau of Economic Information. The figures and tables from the 1920 report, recently published, were translated for FOREIGN CROPS AND MARKETS by Dr. Ta Chen, of Columbia University, who has also kindly read over and criticized all of the Chinese material in this issue. Other sources of information are the reports of American Consuls in various parts of China and of Mr. D. O. Lively, recently United States Agricultural Commissioner in the Far East. For general data in regard to Chinese agriculture, the China Year Book for 1921-22 and F. H. King's "Farmers of Forty Centuries," are valuable sources. Chinese agricultural statistics, however, from whatever source they come are at best only rough estimates.

In this issue of FOREIGN CROPS AND MARKETS an effort has been made to analyze some of these estimates in the light of certain known facts and to make a selection of such estimates as seem most reasonable.

NUMBER OF FARMERS IN CHINA COMPARED WITH TOTAL POPULATION IN 1920.

Province or District.	Population.	Number of Farmers.	Classification.		
			Owners.	Tenants.	Part Owners.
Anhwei	19,832,665:	2,846,014:	1,314,311:	983,888:	547,815
Chekiang	22,043,300:	3,255,215:	1,073,387:	1,158,783:	1,023,045
Chihli	34,186,711:	3,966,761:	2,890,897:	523,003:	552,861
Fukien	13,157,791:	1,621,352:	553,807:	554,941:	512,604
Honan	30,831,909:	6,130,415:	3,453,552:	1,596,037:	1,079,926
Hunan	28,443,279:	1,437,797:	287,553:	1,006,453:	143,791
Hupeh	27,167,244:	3,670,771:	1,561,127:	1,330,307:	770,337
Kansu	5,927,997:	865,137:	556,780:	151,554:	156,803
Kiangsi	24,466,800:	4,064,847:	1,714,401:	1,241,202:	1,109,244
Kiangsu	33,786,064:	4,871,984:	2,234,278:	1,541,211:	1,096,495
Kwangsi	12,258,335:	2,273,896:	(a)	(a)	(a)
Kwangtung	37,167,701:	3,925,207:	1,316,500:	1,463,865:	1,144,842
Kweichow	11,216,400:	190,653:	(a)	(a)	(a)
Shansi	11,080,827:	1,529,544:	1,078,697:	238,696:	212,151
Shantung	30,803,245:	5,454,730:	3,819,135:	717,632:	917,963
Shensi	9,465,558:	1,335,176:	771,247:	304,975:	258,954
Szechwan	49,782,810:	6,099,594:	(a)	(a)	(a)
Yunnan	9,839,180:	1,300,252:	(a)	(a)	(a)
Total provinces of:	:	:	:	:	:
China proper re-	:	:	:	:	:
porting all items:	328,361,091:	44,974,950:	22,675,672:	12,812,547:	9,526,831
Total China proper:	411,457,816:	54,839,348:	-----:	-----:	-----:
Manchuria :	13,701,819:	-----:	-----:	-----:	-----:
Fengtien	*(5,830,000):	1,686,646:	686,281:	501,731:	498,634
Heilungkiang	*(1,560,000):	324,155:	180,689:	82,098:	61,368
Kirin	*(5,350,000):	538,898:	251,676:	165,079:	122,143
Sinkiang	2,519,579:	451,738:	343,998:	62,606:	45,134
Mongolia:	1,800,000:	:	:	:	:
Chingshao .....	.....:	587,767:	307,874:	125,348:	154,545
Jehol .....	.....:	615,437:	416,962:	95,135:	103,340
Sueiyuan .....	.....:	64,587:	35,332:	14,884:	14,371
Tsahar .....	.....:	115,411:	83,099:	18,822:	13,490
Total provinces of:	:	:	:	:	:
China reporting	:	:	:	:	:
all items	346,382,489:	49,359,589:	24,931,583:	13,888,150:	10,539,856
Total China	429,479,214:	59,223,984:	-----:	-----:	-----:

* Estimate of American Minister W. W. Rockhill in 1912. Mr. Rockhill estimated the total population of China as only 320,000,000.

a. Not reported separately.

Source: Ministry of Agriculture and Commerce, 6th Annual Report, Peking, 1920.

AREA OF LAND UNDER CULTIVATION IN CHINA, COMPARED WITH TOTAL AREA IN 1920.

Province or District.	Total Area.	Area Under Cultivation.	Classification		
			Wet Land	Dry Land	Gardens and Fruit Orchards.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Anhwei	35,038,640:	6,289,447:	2,315,244 :	3,607,622 :	366,581
Chekiang	23,475,200:	5,003,852:	2,583,072 :	1,522,544 :	898,246
Chihli	74,131,200:	12,453,062:	615,985 :	11,086,100 :	750,977
Fukien	29,652,480:	3,691,216:	1,954,629 :	1,454,547 :	282,040
Honan	43,490,560:	60,609,479:	3,997,309 :	48,822,176 :	7,789,994
Hunan	53,374,720:	3,343,655:	2,366,457 :	473,291 :	503,907
Hupeh	45,713,920:	24,353,773:	17,899,456 :	5,485,727 :	968,590
Kansu	80,309,120:	4,158,077:	1,144,597 :	2,950,262 :	63,218
Kiangsi	44,478,720:	6,130,549:	2,888,575 :	2,553,191 :	688,783
Kiangsu	24,710,400:	11,704,555:	3,287,128 :	7,340,532 :	1,076,875
Kwangsi	49,420,800:	12,521,143:	(a) :	(a) :	(a)
Kwangtung	64,000,000:	3,947,557:	2,052,130 :	1,425,356 :	470,071
Kweichow	42,996,480:	223,330:	(a) :	(a) :	(a)
Shansi	52,385,920:	7,709,385:	604,137 :	6,959,573 :	145,675
Shantung	35,829,760:	22,332,062:	129,087 :	21,523,768 :	679,207
Shensi	48,185,600:	4,968,656:	301,303 :	4,486,084 :	181,269
Szechwan	139,861,120:	18,959,777:	(a) :	(a) :	(a)
Yunnan	93,896,960:	1,745,430:	(a) :	(a) :	(a)
Total provinces :	:	:	:	:	:
China proper re-	:	:	:	:	:
porting all	:	:	:	:	:
items	654,826,240:	176,695,315:	42,139,109 :	119,690,774 :	14,865,433
Total China	:	:	:	:	:
proper	981,001,600:	210,144,995:	-----	-----	-----
Manchuria:	232,768,000:	-----	-----	-----	-----
Fengtien	:	6,861,289:	23,080 :	6,667,134 :	171,075
Heilung-	:	:	:	:	:
kiang	:	5,642,318:	(b) :	5,370,328 :	271,990
Kirin	:	13,054,188:	6,409 :	12,619,758 :	428,021
Sinkiang	352,217,600:	1,792,191:	75,312 :	1,551,576 :	165,303
Mongolia:	875,264,000:	:	:	:	:
Chingshao	:	2,899,652:	10,843 :	2,540,454 :	348,355
Jehol	:	2,565,014:	45,554 :	2,415,215 :	104,245
Sueiyuan	:	790,737:	259,465 :	505,617 :	25,655
Tsahar	:	1,787,674:	93,455 :	1,691,539 :	2,680
Total provinces :	:	:	:	:	:
of China re-	:	:	:	:	:
porting all	:	:	:	:	:
items	2,115,075,840:	212,088,378:	42,653,227 :	153,052,395 :	16,382,757
Total China ...	2,441,251,200:	245,538,058:	-----	-----	-----

a. Not separately reported.

b. Less than 1/2 acre.

Sources: Total area, China Yearbook, 1921-22, page 3; Ministry of Agriculture and Commerce, 6th Annual report, Peking 1920.

TENURE OF LAND UNDER CULTIVATION IN CHINA.

Province or District.	By Owners.		By Lessees.		Total.	
	Wet Land.	Dry Land.	Wet Land.	Dry Land.	Wet Land.	Dry Land.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Anhwei	1,268,266:	2,215,997:	1,046,978:	1,391,625:	2,315,244:	3,607,622
Chekiang	1,200,359:	667,817:	1,382,713:	854,727:	2,583,072:	1,522,544
Chihli	450,317:	8,714,701:	165,668:	2,371,399:	615,985:	11,086,100
Fukien	1,034,304:	766,858:	890,325:	687,689:	1,954,629:	1,454,547
Honan	2,604,097:	36,848,615:	1,393,212:	11,973,562:	3,997,309:	48,822,177
Hunan	709,956:	141,986:	1,656,521:	331,305:	2,366,457:	473,291
Hupeh	10,108,077:	2,718,996:	7,791,379:	2,766,731:	17,899,456:	5,485,727
Kansu	802,891:	1,854,181:	341,706:	1,096,081:	1,144,597:	2,950,262
Kiangsi	1,476,452:	1,218,150:	1,412,123:	1,335,041:	2,888,575:	2,553,191
Kiangsu	1,701,218:	4,891,617:	1,585,910:	2,448,915:	3,287,128:	7,340,532
Kwangsi	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
Kwangtung	850,592:	624,367:	1,201,538:	800,989:	2,052,130:	1,425,356
Kweichow	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
Shansi	431,746:	5,252,631:	172,391:	1,706,942:	604,137:	6,959,573
Shantung	83,077:	14,235,071:	46,010:	7,288,697:	129,087:	21,523,768
Shensi	200,791:	2,943,799:	100,512:	1,542,285:	301,303:	4,486,084
Szechwan	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
Yunnan	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
Total China proper all provinces reporting	22,952,123:	83,094,786:	19,186,986:	36,595,938:	42,139,109:	119,690,774
Manchuria:						
Fengtien	12,868:	3,743,079:	10,212:	2,924,055:	23,080:	6,667,134
Heilung- kiang	b	3,536,301:		1,834,027:	b	5,370,328
Kirin	1,533:	4,310,658:	4,876:	8,309,100:	6,409:	12,619,758
Sinkiang	60,009:	1,265,798:	15,303:	285,778:	75,312:	1,551,576
Mongolia:						
Chingshao	7,299:	1,349,118:	3,544:	1,191,336:	10,843:	2,540,454
Jehol	30,880:	1,640,999:	14,674:	774,216:	45,554:	2,415,215
Sueiyuan	146,889:	339,898:	112,576:	165,719:	259,465:	505,617
Tsahar	37,420:	1,174,284:	56,035:	517,255:	93,455:	1,691,539
Total China all provinces reporting	23,249,021:	100,454,921:	19,404,206:	52,597,474:	42,653,227:	153,052,395

a. Not separately stated.

b. Less than one-half acre.

Source: Ministry of Agriculture and Commerce, 6th Annual Report, Peking 1920.

INTERNATIONAL TRADE OF CHINA - EXPORTS OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS.

Crops and Unit of Measure.	1913.	1920.	1921.
Corn and Meal bushels	132,407:	685,702:	118,840
Wheat and flour "	4,472,490:	30,861,543:	17,808,610
Rice, rough and cleaned pounds	11,257,067:	41,577,867:	4,628,533
Cotton, raw bales	206,084:	104,946:	170,009
Beans, soy tons	633,264:	635,415:	764,192
Millet and sorghum pounds	224,291,600:	393,909,200:	88,352,933
Cottonseed pounds	24,332,533:	70,506,000:	71,368,933
Sesamum seed "	271,286,267:	274,165,333:	197,406,267
Peanuts "	157,996,667:	246,342,535:	284,460,667
Cottonseed oil "	8,864,533:	12,046,267:	3,000,800
Bean oil "	65,575,600:	228,413,867:	153,114,267
Peanut oil "	34,209,733:	110,169,600:	61,554,800
Chinese nut oil "	61,819,600:	72,095,467:	55,939,867
Oil cake, inc. peanut "	180,339,867:	195,959,467:	245,093,067
Bean cake tons	787,896:	1,266,593:	1,485,446
Lard pounds	10,078,133:	26,114,667:	18,203,867
Sugar "	14,541,734:	46,621,333:	42,257,200
Tea, including tea dust "	192,251,200:	40,536,933:	57,358,000
Tobacco "	11,821,333:	36,982,400:	26,891,067
Eggs, albumen and yolk "	20,796,400:	56,427,067:	52,376,267
Eggs, fresh and preserved dozens	30,266,845:	53,891,667:	98,392,833
Eggs, frozen pounds	10,226,000:	43,015,067:	12,168,267
Wool, raw "	43,327,200:	20,147,333:	68,204,533
Silk, including cocoons and waste. "	42,317,867:	30,639,867:	36,771,867
Hides and skins pounds	92,423,529:	68,523,376:	55,597,511

INTERNATIONAL TRADE OF CHINA - IMPORTS OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS.

Crops and Unit of Measure.	1913.	1920.	1921.
Wheat and flour bushels	7,953,968:	1,576,404:	2,484,870
Rice and paddy tons	360,993:	76,783:	708,616
Butter pounds	1,635,467:	1,409,867:	1,456,267
Cotton, raw bales	37,584:	189,204:	469,324
Peanuts pounds	44,568,267:	26,159,467:	22,844,533
Sugar tons	455,904:	257,152:	514,660
Tea pounds	29,896,533:	6,068,667:	6,387,067
Tobacco pounds	21,544,300:	30,309,733:	29,504,133
Beans, peas, etc. pounds	49,258,800:	19,626,000:	25,517,867
Ginseng "	44,642,133:	35,026,267:	38,106,133
Condensed milk ..... "	.....:	4,809,067:	5,724,267
Condensed milk number	5,804,640:	1,074,396:	460,764

Source: Foreign Trade of China, 1913 and 1921.

IMPORTS INTO THE UNITED STATES FROM CHINA OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS.

(Including Kwantung and Hong Kong).

Crop and Unit of Measure.	1912-1913.	1920.	1921.	1922.
Rice and flour..... pounds	42,210,235	85,993,828	54,734,258	29,012,290
Cotton, raw	" 11,617,186	29,411,542	1,791,169	9,957,993
Peanuts	" 1,252,722	32,499,261	8,531,238	2,390,917
Walnuts	" 1,317,130	12,519,520	8,407,341	11,813,057
Tea	" 24,313,826	11,646,440	15,515,596	15,641,246
Wool, raw	" 35,927,300	15,325,582	46,804,367	63,595,123
Chinese nut oil	gallons: 5,902,531	8,332,941	3,428,746	10,416,950
Peanut oil	" 79,333	3,202,260	216,005	216,328
Soy bean oil	pounds: 1,493,328	59,911,718	16,273,009	12,520,673
Oil cake	pounds: 2,923,994	31,582,004	12,328,367	19,622,625
Eggs, fresh and preserved	dozens: 219,749	1,116,430	1,606,936	643,794
Eggs, dried and frozen ..	pounds: 172,241	25,700,044	15,382,211	17,604,302
Hides and skins	pounds: 21,076,324	29,127,819	13,003,725	19,410,696
Silk, raw and waste	" 7,583,437	11,633,780	13,395,597	12,481,138

EXPORTS FROM THE UNITED STATES TO CHINA OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS.

(Including Leased Territory and Hong Kong).

Crop and Unit of Measure.	1912-1913.	1920.	1921.	1922.
Wheat	bushels:	199	1,172,863	1,614,268
Wheat flour	barrels: 1,429,120	210,132	999,362	2,113,057
Cotton	pounds: 4,149,866	5,689,726	78,072,475	18,113,625
Milk, cond. & evap. and powdered	" 1,365,674	8,004,356	8,204,320	8,406,148
Tobacco	" 7,365,290	21,521,039	20,740,556	33,931,558

Source: Foreign Commerce and Navigation of the United States 1921;
Monthly Summary of Foreign Commerce of the United States,
December 1922.

ESTIMATED ANNUAL CROP PRODUCTION OF CHINA

Caution: There are no reliable statistics of Chinese agriculture. These estimates as averages are subject to a wide margin of possible error, and crop yields vary considerably from year to year. See accompanying text for data on which these estimates are based.

Crop and Unit of Measure	:	Production	:	Per Cent Exported (Excess)
Wheat	Bushels :	300,000,000 :		7.
Rice (Cleaned)	Short Tons :	35,000,000 :		0.
Corn	Bushels :	75,000,000 :		1.
Soy beans	Short Tons :	6,000,000 :		30.
Kaoliang	Bushels :	350,000,000):		1.
Millet	Bushels :	50,000,000):		
Peanuts (1922)	Short Tons :	445,000 :		50.
Cotton	Bales :	3,000,000 :		0.
Sesamum seed	Short Tons :	500,000 :		20.
Sugar	Short Tons :	400,000 :		0.
Tea	Pounds :	1,000,000,000 :		10.
Tobacco	Pounds :	500,000,000 :		0.
Silk	Pounds :	120,000,000 :		30.

CHINESE CROP YIELDS

As a result of his observations in China, the late Dr. F. H. King of the University of Wisconsin makes the following statements in regard to crop yields:

"The (usual) yield of wheat (in a section of Shantung) was 42 bushels of grain and 6,000 pounds of straw per acre, having a cash value of \$27.09 for the grain and \$10.06 for the straw. The soy bean crop follows the wheat, giving an additional return of \$23.22 for the beans and \$6.97 for the straw, making the gross earnings for the two crops \$67.34 per acre." The yield of beans was 45 bushels per acre; of small millet, 54 bushels and kaoliang (Chinese sorghum), 48 bushels. (P.255) In a less fertile area (In Chihli) the yields per acre were eleven or twelve bushels of wheat; twenty-one bushels of beans, and twenty-five bushels of millet, all on one acre in one year. (P.342) The average yield of wheat in China is said to be 25 bushels per acre (P.271). A gardner in Chihli growing potatoes obtained a yield when sold new of 8,000 pounds per acre, and of 16,000 pounds when the crop was permitted to mature. (P.343). "Data given us in China show an average yield of 42 bushels of water rice per acre." (P.271). A woman farmer in Chekiang "usually obtained 26-2/3 bushels of rice per acre, and a wheat crop yielding half this amount, or some other, was taken from part of the land the same season, one fertilization answering for the two crops." (P.285). Source: F. H. King, "Farmers of Forty Centuries."

STAPLE CROPS

RICE

The latest estimate of rice production by the Chinese Ministry of Agriculture and Commerce is 526,640,000 piculs in 1917, equivalent to 35,100,000 short tons. This estimate checks closely with the estimate of the equivalent of 35,000,000 tons of cleaned rice given by the China Year Book. King's estimate is from two to three times the wheat crop of the United States, which he states as 19,000,000 tons. If we assume that rice is the principal food of two-thirds of the estimated population of China, and allow for this population of 235,000,000, a per capita consumption of 300 lbs. of rice per year, or equivalent to the rice consumption of the Japanese, we would have a total rice consumption in China of 42,275,000 short tons, of which less than 1,000,000 tons is imported. It would appear, therefore, that an estimated production of 35,000,000 short tons of cleaned rice for all China would be conservative. This reasoning would rule out of consideration the estimate of 4,000,000 tons made by the Chinese Bureau of Economic Information, unless that is considered only as an estimate of the commercial production. Other estimates of from 60,000,000 to 83,000,000 tons must also be disregarded.

Sources: China Year Book, 1921-22, P.140.

Bureau of Economic Information, Letter of Jan.3, 1923.

International Year Book of Agricultural Statistics, P.67.

F. H. King: "Farmers of Forty Centuries," P.272.

Republic of China Ministry of Agriculture and Commerce,
6th Annual Report, Peking, 1920.

RICE CROP CONDITIONS FOR 1923

The Hongkong Daily Press of March 6, 1923 reports that the quantity of rice available for export from Saigon in 1923 probably will not exceed 300,000 tons, as compared with 1,200,000 tons in 1922, and 1,500,000 tons in 1921. It is also reported that the rice crop of Japan is likely to be a failure because of the exceptionally cold weather during the growing season.

Source: Consul Lester L. Schnare, Swatow, March 9, 1923.

WHEAT

The Chinese Government Bureau of Economic Information has recently published estimates of wheat production by provinces which with correction for obvious inaccuracies show a total production, exclusive of Manchuria and Szechwan of 300,000,000 bushels. The commercial production in Manchuria in good years is from 15,000,000 to 20,000,000 bushels, and a fair estimate of the total production would seem to be from 30,000,000 to 50,000,000 bushels. The Chinese estimate for 1914, quoted by the International Yearbook of Agricultural Statistics, is the equivalent of 590,000,000 bushels. This was considered to be double the estimated normal crop. The crops for 1920 and 1921 were below normal. An estimate for 1922 quoted in "Commerce Reports" is 175,000,000 bushels, but this may not include Manchuria, where the crop of that year was unusually large. It is probably safe to say that the normal wheat crop of all China is as much as 300,000,000 bushels. For 1923 the prospects in the Nanking consular district are not good.

Sources: Commerce Reports, June 26, 1922.

Report of D. O. Lively, U. S. Agri. Comm., 11/10/22.

Bureau of Economic Information, Letter of 1/15/23.

International Yearbook of Agricultural Statistics, P.37.

Consul J. K. Davis, Nanking, 2/28/23.

Consul A. W. Pontius, Mukden, 6/27/22.

KAOLIANG AND MILLET

Kaoliang, also described as tall millet or sorghum, is the staple food of much of the population of Manchuria, and is also produced in large quantities in all the northern provinces of China proper. Millet is produced throughout the same region, but in smaller quantities. An estimate of production for China, exclusive of Manchuria, is kaoliang, 164,800,000 bushels, and millet, 37,400,000 bushels (1). The South Manchurian Railway estimates the Manchurian crop of 1922 as, kaoliang, 180,000,000 bushels, and millet 14,500,000 bushels (2). These crops mature quickly and so adapt themselves to the multiple crop system. In Shantung, kaoliang yields as high as 35 to 55 bushels per acre and in the vicinity of Mukden, the average yield is placed at 35 bushels per acre. The small millets in Shantung yield as high as 2700 pounds of seed per acre. (3)

Sources: (1) Bureau of Economic Information, Jan. 15, 1923.

(2) D. O. Lively, U. S. Agri. Comm., Dec. 12, 1922.

(3) F. H. King: "Farmers of Forty Centuries." P.259.

COTTON

Cotton is grown in no less than fourteen provinces of China, but the commercial production is chiefly in Chihli, western Shantung, Honan, Hupeh, Kiangsu, Chekiang, Anhwei, and Shensi. The total production from 1913 through 1921 is given by the Chinese Cotton Mill Owners' Association as follows:

Bales of 478 lbs. net

1918	2,850,000
1919	2,600,000
1920	1,883,000
1921	1,517,000

This probably represents only the commercial production. For the years 1909-11, the Chinese Ministry of Agriculture estimated the average production at the equivalent of 4,375,000 bales, and for 1917 the estimate is the equivalent of 8,600,000 bales. Since a great deal of Chinese cotton is directly consumed in the cotton producing districts, an estimate of a total production of from 4,000,000 to 5,000,000 bales may not be too large, although the 1917 estimate would appear excessive. The 1922 crop was reported to be even smaller than that of 1921, which was the smallest in many years.

Sources: Bureau of Economic Information Bulletin No. 83, 9/23/22.
China Year Book, 1921-22, Page 149.
D. O. Lively, U. S. Agri. Comm., Letter of Jan. 15, 1923.
Republic of China, Ministry of Agriculture and Commerce.
Sixth Annual Report, 1920.

COTTON MILLS AND SPINDLES

	<u>Number of Mills</u>	<u>Number of Spindles</u>
1891	2	65,000
1896	12	417,000
1902	17	565,000
1911	32	831,000
1915	41	1,226,000
1918	49	1,479,000
1919	55	1,675,000
1922	--	2,248,000

Consular reports, Oct. 15, 1921, January 30, 1922.
International Cotton Bulletin, Sept. 1922, p. 45.

SILK

The exportation of raw silk, including cocoons and waste, amounts to from 30 to 40 million pounds annually. Since "the use of silk in wearing apparel is more general among the Chinese than among the Japanese, the home consumption must be large indeed." The area in which silk is produced is nearly five times the total area of Japan. "It would appear, therefore, that a low estimate of China's annual production of raw silk must be some 120,000,000 pounds." (King, P.312). The Chinese official estimate for 1917 was 1,200,000,000 pounds of cocoons, equivalent to over 100,000,000 pounds of raw silk.

"Roughly speaking, 63 per cent of China's silk and silk products come from the northern half of the country (including the Yangtze Valley provinces and Chekiang) and 32 per cent from the south." (China Year Book, P.141).

Sources: Foreign Trade of China.

China Year Book, 1921-22.

King: "Farmers of Forty Centuries."

Republic of China, Ministry of Agriculture and
Commerce. Sixth Annual Report 1920.

SOY BEANS

The Soy bean is one of the great staple crops of China, particularly in the Manchurian provinces. The Bureau of Economic Information estimates the total production at 3,360,000 short tons, but this probably includes only the commercial production as the total exports of beans, bean oil and bean cake in 1921 amounted to 2,226,195 short tons, and it is known that the local consumption in various forms is very large. The China Year Book quotes an official estimate of the total production as 9,000,000 tons. The South Manchuria Railway estimates the bean crop of Manchuria alone for 1922 at 2,921,000 tons. The most recent estimate of the Chinese Ministry of Agriculture and Commerce is 6,562,000 short tons as the total production for 1917.

Sources: China Year Book 1921-22, P.143.

Bureau of Economic Information, Letter of Jan.5, 1923.

Report of D. O. Lively, U. S. Agri. Comm., Dec. 12,
1922.

Republic of China, Ministry of Agriculture and
Commerce Sixth Annual Report 1920.

TEA

Tea is the universal beverage of China and the China Year Book estimates the per capita consumption at five pounds, which would mean a total consumption of two billion pounds. The International Institute of Agriculture quoting from "The Agricultural and Commercial Statistics of the Chinese Republic," published in Chinese, gives the total production of tea in 1914 as 968,000,000 lbs. F. H. King believed that the total production of tea in China must exceed 400,000,000 lbs. This last estimate would seem to be too conservative, as the estimate of consumption appears excessive. It seems reasonable, however, to assume that China produces approximately one billion pounds of tea per year, or more than one-half of the world's annual production.

From 1910 through 1913 China exported annually nearly 200,000,000 lbs. of tea, of which 60 per cent went to Russia. Since the war the United Kingdom has been China's best market for black tea and the United States for green tea.

Sources: Foreign Trade of China, 1913, 1921.

China Year Book, 1921-22, P. 145.

F. H. King, "Farmers of Forty Centuries," 1911.

International Year Book of Agricultural Statistics, 1921, P.107 and P.675.

TOBACCO

Tobacco is produced in marketable quantities in nearly every province in China and figures in the exports of 40 out of 48 customs stations. Estimates of the annual production vary from 200,000,000 lbs. to 900,000,000 lbs. The Chinese Ministry of Agriculture and Commerce estimates the total production in 1915 as 300,000,000 lbs. and in 1916 as 900,000,000 lbs. The following is given as a conservative estimate of the annual tobacco production in the thirteen provinces named:

Province	Production (1,000 lbs.)	Province	Production (1,000 lbs.)
Kiangsu	19,333	Fukien	10,667
Chekiang	17,333	Anhwei	3,000
Human	4,000	Honan	13,333
Szechwan	20,000	Kwangtung	20,000
Hupei	12,000	Kwangsi	5,333
Kansu	6,667	Shantung	9,333
Kirin	4,000	Total	150,000

Another estimate gives the output of Kirin as 19,000,000 lbs. and Kansu as 23,000,000 lbs. No estimate is made for Yunnan, which is known to be an important tobacco producing province.

The importation of leaf tobacco is approximately balanced by exports, but there is a net annual importation of 3,000,000 thousand cigarettes and 30,000 to 50,000 thousand cigars.

Sources: China Year Book, 1921-22, P.152.

Republic of China, Government Bureau of Economic Information, Letter of Feb. 5, 1923.

Foreign Trade of China, 1921.

MINOR CROPS

CHINESE NUT OIL

Chinese nut oil, known in China as wood oil or tung oil, is produced chiefly from a nut which grows wild in the hilly areas, particularly in the provinces of Szechwan and Hunan. About 40,000 tons of this oil are produced each season, of which 35,000 tons are available for export. It is used as a base for paints and varnishes, particularly for automobiles, and brings the equivalent of more than ten cents a pound in Hankow, the principal market for this oil.

Source: D. O. Lively, U.S. Agricultural Commissioner, 1/15/23.

BARLEY, OATS, AND RYE.

Barley is an important supplementary crop in the northern provinces of China proper and in Manchuria. The only estimate of total production available is the Chinese official estimate for 1914, which is 170,000,000 bushels. This estimate, however, seems too high as it is of far less importance locally than wheat or kaoliang, and very little is exported. Consul Pontius estimates the barley production of Manchuria in 1921 as 19,000,000 bushels, and for inner Mongolia as 4,000,000 bushels. The same consular report estimates the production of oats in Manchuria in 1921 as 7,000,000 bushels and in inner Mongolia as 1,000,000 bushels. Oats are also produced in the western provinces of Kansu and Kweichow. Rye is also produced in Kansu province, but no estimates are available.

Sources: China Year Book, 1921-22, P.133.

Consul A. W. Pontius, Mukden, in Commerce Reports,
Supplement, 1921, P. 27.

International Yearbook of Agricultural Statistics, P.49.

SESAMUM SEED

China exports from 100,000 to 200,000 short tons of sesamum seed annually and it is estimated that the total production is about five times the amount exported. Sesamum seed oil and oil cake are also exported in considerable quantities. The oil is used chiefly in the manufacture of soap and as an adulterant of olive oil. Italy, France, and the Netherlands are the best markets for this product.

Sources: Bureau of Economic Information, Letter of Jan. 11, 1923.

Foreign Trade of China, 1921.

PEANUTS

The 1922 peanut crop of all China is estimated at 445,000 short tons, of which about 50 per cent is available for export either as peanuts or as peanut oil. The largest producing centers are in Shantung and the adjacent districts of Chihli. Tsingtau is the principal exporting point both for nuts and oil. It is expected that about 44,000 tons of peanut oil will be exported from this port during 1923 from the 1922 crop.

Source: Consul General E. S. Cunningham, Shanghai, Feb. 7, 1923.

ORANGES

About 40,000,000 lbs. of oranges were exported from China in 1921, an increase of 15,000,000 lbs. over the previous year. The production in the Foochow consular district in 1921-22 was estimated at 16,000,000 lbs., which was slightly smaller than in the preceding year. The oranges exported from Foochow are of the loose skinned variety known in America as "Mandarins" or "Tangerines." Export market prices at Foochow ranged from \$1.38 to \$1.58 per 100 lbs. In the Swatow consular district the best orange orchards were directly in the path of the typhoon of July, 1922, and consequently the 1922-23 crop was estimated at not more than 30 per cent of normal.

Sources: Foreign Trade of China, 1921.

Consul E. B. Price, Foochow, March 22, 1923.

Consul L. L. Schnare, Swatow, October 9, 1922.

WALNUTS

Walnuts are very extensively grown in the northern provinces. No estimate can be made of the total production as a very large part of the crop is consumed locally. The commercial production is estimated at about 8,700 tons, chiefly from the four provinces of Honan, Shansi, Chihli, and Shantung.

Source: Consul General E. S. Cunningham, Shanghai, Mar. 9, 1923.

EGGS

The preparation of eggs for export is a comparatively new industry in China. The capital involved was before the war chiefly German, but recently American capital has become interested and now American factories outnumber those of any other nationality. The principal market for fresh and preserved eggs is Japan. Dried albumen, yolk, and frozen eggs go principally to Great Britain and the United States. The chief egg producing region is between the Yellow and the Yangtze Rivers, centering about the cities of Wuhu, Nanking, Hankow, Kukiang, and Chinkiang.

Source: Consul J. K. Davis, Nanking, Dec. 9, 1922.

VEGETABLE TALLOW

Chinese vegetable tallow is produced from the seeds of a species of cypress. It is used in China chiefly in the manufacture of candles, but in Europe it is used to manufacture stearine for soap. The exports for 1922 were 9,200,000 lbs. and for 1921, 8,800,000 lbs. In 1916 the amount exported was in excess of 33,000,000 lbs.

Source: Bureau of Economic Information Letter, Jan. 16, 1923.

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PEAS AND BEANS

The average annual production of peas and beans (other than soy beans) is given by the Chinese Bureau of Economic Information as 91,100,000 bushels. This figure does not include Manchuria, which, according to the late Consul A. W. Pontius, produced 485,000 tons, or 18,000,000 bushels in 1921. Sources: Bureau of Economic Information, Jan. 15, 1923.
Commerce Reports, Supplement, 1921, No. 27

CORN

The annual production of corn in China is estimated at 72,600,000 bushels (1), exclusive of Manchuria, where an estimate of the South Manchurian Railway gives the production of corn as 4,850,000 bushels (2). The chief corn producing provinces in China proper are Chihli, Kiangsu, Hupeh, Kwangsi, and Shantung. Corn is also produced in Sinkiang (Eastern Turkestan). The usual yield of corn on a farm in Shantung is given by King as from 60 to 68.5 bushels per acre. (3)

Sources: (1) Bureau of Economic Information, Jan. 15, 1923.
(2) D. O. Lively, U. S. Agri. Comm., Dec. 12, 1922.
(3) F. H. King, "Farmers of Forty Centuries," P. 242.

SUGAR

The total sugar production of China is estimated at 400,000 tons, of which about one-third is produced in the southwestern province of Szechwan. Other important sugar producing provinces are Fukien, Kwangtung, and Yunnan. Much of this sugar is consumed locally in the raw state. The sugar imports which vary between 250,000 and 500,000 short tons are said to be ten times the amount of the domestic sugar which enters the internal trade channels. The sugar crop of Kwangtung province was seriously damaged by the storm of July, 1922. Near the sea coast the crop was estimated at no more than 50 per cent of normal.

Sources: China Year Book, 1921-22, P.155.
Far Eastern Review, August, 1922, P.522.
Foreign Trade of China, 1913, 1921.
Consul L. L. Schnare, Swatow, Oct. 9, 1922.

SHANTUNG BEEF

Exportation of beef from Shantung has increased rapidly in recent years. The greater part of this beef goes to Japan, where the consumption of beef is increasing rapidly. The principal packing house is in Tsingtao. The number of cattle slaughtered in this establishment is reported as follows:

Average 1909-1913	11,850
1918	36,675
1919	47,757
1920	56,052
1921	63,259
1922 est.....	73,000

Source: D. O. Lively, U. S. Agricultural Commissioner.

SHEEP AND WOOL

The latest available official estimates of the number of sheep in China are those of 1915 showing nearly 26,000,000 in all China. The largest numbers are found in the provinces of Sinkiang (Eastern Turkestan), 4,600,000; Shansi, 3,900,000; Kansu, 3,000,000; and Szechwan, 2,800,000. (1) Another estimate also from Chinese sources gives the numbers as 22,000,000 in 1914; 24,000,000 in 1915, and 22,000,000 in 1916. (2) While these old official figures show very few sheep in Manchuria, a recent consular report says that one half of the total number of sheep produced in China are found in Heilingchiang and Kirin provinces. "According to official Chinese information there were in North Manchuria in 1922, nearly 11,000,000 sheep. Almost 200,000 head of sheep find their way yearly into the Chinese Eastern Railway zone from Mongolia." (3) China exports annually from 20,000,000 to 70,000,000 lbs. of wool chiefly to the United States and Japan. (4)

Sources: (1) Bureau of Economic Information, Letter 1/5/23.

(2) International Yearbook of Agricultural Statistics, 1921, P. 219.

(3) Consul G. C. Hanson, Harbin, Feb. 21, 1923.

(4) Foreign Trade of China.

LIVE STOCK

Chinese official estimates for 1914-16 give the numbers of horses as 4,600,000; asses, 4,400,000; cattle, 20,000,000; swine, 60,000,000. It is not known whether these figures are intended to cover North Manchuria and Eastern Mongolia. For this northern area a recent estimate gives the number of horses as 3,000,000; cattle, 5,000,000, and swine, 3,000,000. The swine are of a "lean, black variety, with inferior meat." There is also a considerable number of mules.

Sources: International Yearbook of Agricultural Statistics, 1921, p. 209 and P. 229.

Consul G. C. Hanson, Harbin, Feb. 21, 1923.

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AGRICULTURE IN NORTH MANCHURIA

The chief source of statistical data for North Manchuria is the Economic Bureau of the Chinese Eastern Railway, organized in 1921. This bureau has recently published the following agricultural statistics for the districts tributary to this railway. In these districts the total area under cultivation in 1922 is estimated at 17,550,000 acres, as compared with 16,866,000 acres in 1921. This acreage was divided as follows:

District	Area Under Crops (In thousands of acres)				Per Cent of Total Acreage			
	Soy		Other		Soy		Other	
	Wheat	Beans	Cereals	Total	Wheat	Beans	Cereals	
Tsitsihar	144	99	729	972	15	10	75	
Anda	1,206	1,206	2,439	4,851	25	25	50	
Harbin	558	666	1,422	2,646	21	25	54	
Lower Sungari	414	414	1,224	2,052	20	20	60	
Potano	279	396	1,323	1,998	14	20	66	
Southern	288	1,098	2,295	3,681	8	30	62	
Eastern	198	270	882	1,350	15	20	65	
Total	3,087	4,149	10,314	17,550	17.6	23.6	58.8	

The total production for these districts in 1922 and the estimated surplus for export is reported as follows:

District	Production (In tons of 2,000 pounds)				Surplus for Export (In tons of 2,000 pounds)			
	Soy		Other		Soy		Other	
	Wheat	Beans	Cereals	Total	Wheat	Beans	Cereals	Total
Tsitsihar	68,400	50,400	331,200	450,000	36,000	36,000	18,000	90,000
Anda	558,000	723,600	1,373,400	2,655,000	342,000	405,000	108,000	855,000
Harbin	268,200	432,000	757,800	1,458,000	72,000	144,000	18,000	234,000
Lower Sungari	174,600	248,400	657,000	1,080,000	90,000	126,000	18,000	234,000
Potano	95,400	158,400	646,200	900,000	36,000	108,000	54,000	198,000
Southern	129,600	725,400	1,359,000	2,214,000	54,000	432,000	90,000	576,000
Eastern	73,800	162,000	484,200	720,000	54,000	108,000	36,000	198,000
Total	1,368,000	2,500,200	5,608,800	9,477,000	684,000	1,359,000	342,000	2,385,000

The wheat production as shown by the table above is equivalent to 45,600,000 bushels, with an exportable surplus of 22,800,000 bushels.

Source: Reported by G. C. Hanson, U. S. Consul, Harbin, Manchuria, Feb. 23, 1923.

TYPE OF SHEEP IN NORTH MANCHURIA

"The breed or type of sheep in North Manchuria is, as far as I have seen, the fat tail or Kirghiz. They are tall and rangy, very hardy, and almost a third of the range flocks are black. The division of the wool into grades is white and black. The weight of the rams is given as ninety pounds, while the ewes are credited with 60 or 70 pounds. They are sheared but once a year and give three pounds of wool per head."

Source: D. O. Lively, U. S. Agricultural Commissioner, Dec. 27, 1922.

AGRICULTURE IN KWANTUNG LEASED TERRITORY

The total area of improved farm lands in the Kwantung leased territory is now 472,850 acres. Of the total population of 700,000, about 380,000 are farmers. The farm land is utilized approximately as follows:

	<u>Acres</u>
Grain, chiefly millet and sorghum	147,000
Cotton	147,000
Fruit	24,500
Truck gardens	19,600
Peanuts and other crops	134,750
Total	<u>472,850</u>

Source: Consul J. W. Ballantine, Dairen, Feb. 21, 1923.

CULTIVATED LAND IN NORTH MANCHURIA

North Manchuria has, according to a statement issued by the Chinese Eastern Railroad, 153,150,000 acres of land capable of producing crops, of which 20,720,000 acres are now under cultivation.

Source: D. O. Lively, U. S. Agri. Comm., Nov. 20, 1922.

Foreign Crops and Markets.

May 31, 1923

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WEEKLY PRICES OF SOY BEANS AT DAIREN, MANCHURIA, JANUARY 14, 1922 TO APRIL 28, 1923.

Date		: Exchange:	: Equivalent:	: Gold Yen:	: price in:	: per short:	: per short:	: Quotations:	: Quotations
		: rate at	: Equivalent:	: Gold Yen:	: price in:	: per short:	: per short:	: ton C.I.F.:	: ton C.I.F.
		: New York	: price at	: per short:	: dollars	: ton C.I.F.:	: ton C.I.F.	: Pacific	: Atlantic
		: On Japan:	: Dairen in	: ton F.O.B.:	: per short:	: Pacific	: Atlantic	: Coast on	: Coast on
		: Gold Yen:	: dollars	: Dairen.	: ton F.O.B.:	: Coast on	: Coast on	: dollars.	: dollars.
		: "exgo-down":	: at par-	: per bu. of:	: Dairen.	: dollars.	: dollars.	: dollars.	: dollars.
		: at Dairen.:	: 49.85¢.	: 60 pounds.:	:	:	:	:	:
<hr/>									
1922	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Jan.	14:	5.29	: 47.6244	: 1.13	: 84.00	: 40.00	: 47.50	: 57.50	
"	21:	5.34	: do	: 1.14	: 85.00	: 40.48	: 48.00	: 58.00	
Feb.	11:	5.46	: 47.3727	: 1.17	: 89.00	: 42.16	: 49.50	: 58.50	
"	25:	5.70	: do	: 1.22	: 92.00	: 43.58	: 50.00	: 58.50	
Mar.	11:	5.70	: 47.3485	: 1.22	: 91.00	: 43.09	: 48.50	: 58.00	
"	25:	5.60	: do	: 1.19	: 89.50	: 42.38	: 47.50	: 57.00	
April	1:	5.64	: 47.3628	: 1.20	: 90.00	: 42.63	: 48.00	: 57.00	
"	8:	5.60	: do	: 1.19	: 89.00	: 42.15	: 48.00	: 57.00	
"	15:	5.73	: do	: 1.22	: 91.50	: 43.34	: 49.00	: 59.00	
"	22:	5.68	: do	: 1.21	: 91.00	: 43.10	: 48.50	: 58.00	
May	6:	5.60	: 47.3554	: 1.19	: 90.00	: 42.62	: 48.00	: 57.50	
"	13:	5.68	: do	: 1.21	: 91.00	: 43.09	: 48.50	: 58.50	
"	20:	5.64	: do	: 1.20	: 90.00	: 42.62	: 48.00	: 54.50	
"	27:	5.80	: do	: 1.24	: 93.00	: 44.04	: 49.00	: 55.50	
June	3:	5.95	: 47.7504	: 1.28	: 95.00	: 45.36	: 50.50	: 56.50	
"	10:	5.93	: do	: 1.27	: 95.00	: 45.36	: 50.00	: 57.00	
"	17:	6.03	: do	: 1.30	: 96.00	: 45.84	: 51.00	: 57.50	
July	1:	6.27	: 47.7688	: 1.35	: 100.00	: 47.77	: 53.00	: 59.50	
"	8:	6.41	: do	: 1.38	: 102.00	: 48.72	: 53.50	: 60.00	
"	15:	6.29	: do	: 1.35	: 100.00	: 47.77	: 52.50	: 59.00	
"	22:	5.97	: do	: 1.28	: 95.00	: 45.38	: 50.00	: 57.00	
"	29:	6.04	: do	: 1.30	: 96.00	: 45.86	: 51.00	: 58.00	
Aug.	5:	6.20	: 47.7019	: 1.33	: 99.00	: 47.22	: 52.00	: 59.00	
"	12:	6.07	: do	: 1.31	: 97.00	: 46.27	: 51.00	: 58.00	
"	19:	6.10	: do	: 1.31	: 98.00	: 46.75	: 51.00	: 58.00	
"	26:	6.07	: do	: 1.31	: 97.00	: 46.27	: 51.00	: 58.00	
Sept.	2:	5.94	: 48.0996	: 1.29	: 95.00	: 45.69	: 50.00	: 57.00	
"	9:	5.70	: do	: 1.23	: 91.00	: 43.77	: 48.50	: 56.50	
"	16:	5.29	: do	: 1.14	: 85.20	: 40.98	: 45.50	: 53.50	
"	30:	5.58	: do	: 1.21	: 89.50	: 43.05	: 48.00	: 56.00	
Oct.	7:	5.87	: 48.0732	: 1.21	: 93.90	: 45.14	: 50.00	: 58.00	
1923	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Jan.	27:	5.44	: 48.7454	: 1.19	: 87.25	: 42.53	: 47.00	: 54.00	
Feb.	3:	5.35	: 48.4359	: 1.17	: 85.15	: 41.24	: 46.00	: 53.00	
"	17:	5.62	: do	: 1.22	: 89.25	: 43.23	: 48.25	: 55.25	
"	24:	5.59	: do	: 1.22	: 88.80	: 43.01	: 47.85	: 54.85	
April	7:	5.49	: 48.48	: 1.20	: 78.30	: 37.98	: 47.35	: 54.35	
"	21:	5.64	: 48.48	: 1.23	: 89.50	: 43.39	: 48.50	: 55.50	
"	28:	5.69	: 48.48	: 1.24	: 90.30	: 43.80	: 49.00	: 56.00	

1. Quotation for February 8.

Source: Weekly Reports, Misshin Oil Mills, Ltd., Dairen, Manchuria.

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